



VII

英商永豐洋行有限公司

FAIRCHILD & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong.

"YUNG FUNG"

Managing Director: F. A. FAIRCHILD.

TIENTSIN

N. CHINA

GENERAL EXPORT MERCHANTS

Bristles, Camel Hair,
Sheep Wool, Cotton,
Furs and Skins, Hemp,
Jute, Carpets, Seeds,
Ground Nuts, Human
Hair, etc.

Cable Address: "FAIRCHILD," Tientsin.

Codes: Acme's, Lieber's Standard,

Lieber's 5-Letter, A.B.C. 5th Edition and 5-Letter.

Bentley, Marconi International and Private.

104

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK

1929-30.

中華年鑑
參考書
特資中華國民教育應用

EDITED

BY

H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

CHEVALIER OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD II &c.
EDITOR OF THE "PEKING AND TIENTSIN TIMES."

PRINTED, PUBLISHED AND BOUND IN CHINA

BY

THE TIENTSIN PRESS, LIMITED,

181 VICTORIA ROAD, TIENTSIN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN & EUROPE

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd.

LONDON.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

viii

311

Fresh eggs were in good demand in Europe and Japan during the year, and it is unfortunate that the general state of the country should have prevented China from making full use of the opportunities thus afforded, so that exports in general were even below last year's reduced volume. Wherever conditions made it possible, however, the demand was met to the fullest extent, as will be seen from the following instances:—

	1926. Mille.	1927. Mille.
Direct exports from:—		
Kiaochow (Tsingtao)	72,693	130,690
Swatow	5,260	32,668
Canton	484	6,240

A good demand from London for fresh eggs encouraged a trial shipment from Tsingtao, which met with a satisfactory reception, and it is reported that, as a result, certain prominent local merchants, Chinese and foreign, are considering the introduction of up-to-date cold storage. There is also the possibility of a trial shipment en route to London from Tsingtao and Dairen, at which latter place cold storage facilities are available. While exports of fresh eggs from Tsingtao nearly doubled themselves, those from Tientsin declined from 261,000 mille in 1926 to 169,000 in the year under review, this decline, being, however, largely accounted for by the conversion of considerable quantities of eggs into egg products, export of which accordingly increased from 60,000 piculs in 1926 to 135,000 piculs in 1927. Swatow and Canton the resumption of normal shipments to Hongkong and Singapore is assigned as the cause of a greatly improved business.

Albaten was not in great demand abroad, owing, it is assumed to a shortage of supplies. In America certainly it would appear to be the case that importers, fearing a shortage, had already replenished their stocks in excess of normal requirements. These circumstances largely explain the reduced exports under this heading.

	1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Piculs.	Hk. Tls.	Piculs.	Hk. Tls.	Piculs.	Hk. Tls.
Egg Albumen, Dried...	65,220	6,543,309	58,516	7,798,917	48,019	5,336,100
Egg Albumen, Frozen	58,075	982,560	86,755	1,781,591	57,126	1,087,000
Egg Yolk, Dried	84,208	3,060,544	64,400	2,818,829	64,492	3,270,000
Egg Yolk, Moist & Frozen	290,579	4,977,147	281,845	5,841,521	174,956	4,480,000
Egg, Whole Egg, dried	84,721	2,708,866	21,848	1,125,582	12,591	1,880,000
Egg, Whole Egg, Moist & Frozen	421,412	7,059,297	480,167	10,327,041	399,236	10,700,000
Eggs, Fresh, in shell...	770,752	7,519,864	739,993	8,226,901	583,020	7,200,000
Eggs, Preserved & Salted	13,757	160,943	18,767	253,368	19,796	300,000

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.
GREAT BRITAIN.

- Lampson, Sir Miles W., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
 Ingram, E. M. B., *Counsellor.*
 Royle, Captain, G. C., C.M.G., R.N., *Naval Attaché, (Tokio).*
 Badham-Thorahill, Colonel G., D.S.O., *Military Attaché.*
 Fox, H. H., C.M.G., *Commercial Counsellor.*
 Teichman, E., C.M.G., C.I.E., *Chinese Secretary.*
 Aveling, F. A., C.B.E., *2nd Secretary, (at Shanghai).*
 J. C. Stoddard Bennett, M.C., C.M.G., *2nd Secretary.*
 Stirling, C. N., *3rd Secretary.*
 Turner, W. P. W., O.B.E., *Consul and Accountant.*
 Archer, H. A. F. B., O.B.E., *Assistant Chinese Secretary.*
 Bennett, E. S., *Vice-Consul, (Grade II.)*
 Scott, A. L., *Vice-Consul, (Grade II.)*
 Clarke, D. H., *Vice-Consul, (Grade II.)*
 Kealy, J. H., *Cypher Officer.*
 Cox, A. T., *Archivist.*
 Heaney, R. S., *Asst. Archivist.*
 McDonald, T., *Asst. Archivist, (at Shanghai).*
 McLaughlin, W. J., *Asst. Archivist.*
 Major Macbean I. G., M.C., *Cypher Officer.*
 Capt. Harding, K.O.B., *Cypher Officer.*
 Marshall, A., *Stenographer.*
 Holman, Rev. J. T., *Chaplain.*
 Colchester-Wemyss, Major J. C., *Commandant, British Legation Guard.*
 Scott, R. H.,
 Dunlop, J.,
 Price, J. P.,
 Graham, W. G. C.,
 Price, A.,
 Alexander, J. A.,
 Gillett, M. C.,
Student Interpreters.

Place.	Rank.	Name.
Amoy.		
Consul.		W. R. Brown
Canton.		
Consul-General.		G. S. Moss, M.B.E., <i>Acting</i>
Consul.		(Vacant)
Vice-Consul (Grade D)		G. E. Stockley (<i>Acting</i>)
Clerical Officer		A. J. Evans
Clerical Officer		R. F. Duffin
Changsha.		
Consul.		H. I. Harding

Place.	Rank.	Name.
Chefoo.	Consul.	R. S. Pratt
Chungto.	Consul.	(Vacant)
Chiaokiang.	Vice-Consul.	(Vacant)
Chungking.	Consul-General.	H. F. Handley-Derry (Acting)
	Vice-Consul (Grade I)	J. P. Coghill (Acting)
Foochow.	Consul.	A. A. L. Tison (Acting)
	Vice-Consul.	
Hankow.	Consul-General.	L. Giles, C.M.C.
	Consul.	K. W. Tribe (Acting)
	Vice-Consul (Grade I)	M. R. Montgomery (Acting)
	Vice-Consul (Grade II)	(Vacant)
	Clerical officer	A. Veitch
Harbin.	Consul-General.	(Vacant)
	Vice-Consul (Grade I)	L. H. Lamb (Acting)
Ichang.	Consul.	N. Fitzmaurice (Acting)
Kashgar.	Consul-General.	F. Williamson
Kukiang.	Consul.	E. W. P. Mills (Acting)
Mukden.	Consul-General.	B. C. Town, C.M.C.
	Vice-Consul (Grade I)	G. V. Kison (Acting)
Nanking.	Consul-General.	W. M. Hewlett, C.M.C.
	Vice-Consul (Grade I)	R. A. Hall
	Clerical Officer.	P. A. North
Neuchuang.	Consul.	Vacant
Ningpo.	Consul.	Vacant
Shanghai.	Consul-General.	C. F. Garcia, O.B.E. (Acting)
Inspector Gen. of Consulates.		H. Phillips, O.B.E.
Judge of Supreme Court		Sir Peter Crain (on leave)
Assistant Judge		G. W. King, O.B.E. (Acting Judge)
Crown Advocate		A. C. Massey
Consul.		E. C. Jamieson, C.B.E.
Commercial Secretary.		H. J. Brett
Consul (Land Office).		F. A. Wallis (Acting)
Consul-(Shipping Office).		S. G. Beare (Acting)
Vice-Consul (Assessor).		C. E. Whitmore

Place.	Rank.	Name.
Shanghai—(Continued).	Vice-Consul.	W. C. Camels (Acting)
	Vice-Consul (Ass't. Assessor) (Grade II).	S. L. Burdett
	Vice-Consul (Grade II).	E. W. Jeffrey
	Clerical Officer.	H. C. Rabbetta
	Clerical Officer.	F. L. Clarke
Tientsin.	Consul.	A. G. Major
Tungyueh.	Consul.	S. Wyatt-Smith
Tientsin.	Consul-General.	Sir James Jamieson, K.C.M.G.
	Consul.	A. G. N. Ogden (Acting)
	Vice-Consul (Grade II)	D. A. Cameron
	Clerical Officer.	C. E. A. Carney
Tientsin.	Consul-General.	J. B. Affleck (Acting)
Tientsin.	Consul.	H. F. King
Tientsin.	Consul-General.	C. C. A. Kirke, C.B.E.

BELGIUM.

H. Exc. Baron le Maire de Wazée d'Hermalle, *Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire*.
 M. le Baron Jules Guillaume, *Conseiller de Légation*.
 R. Silverooy, *Conseiller de la Légation* (résidence à Namkin).
 M. Gallet, *Secrétaire de la Légation*.
 J. Pieters, *Interprète de la Légation*.
 P. Baert, *élève-interprète*.

Shanghai: (C. G.) J. van Haute, *Consul Général*; R. Guillaume, *Vice-Consul*;
 Tientsin: (C. G.) A. van Cutsem, *Consul Général*; Jos. Lafontaine, *Consul*; A. Martens, *Interprète*; Hankow: (C. G.) F. de Buisseret, *Secrétaire de Légation*,
 Consul le Consulat Général; Hongkong: (C. G.) Boliaus, *Vice-Consul Général*;
 Tientsin: (C.) A. R. Pinguet, *Consul*; Harbin: (V. C.) Wnold de Gay, *Gérant*;
 Tientsin: (C.) V. R. Eckford, *Consul*.

BRAZIL.

Legation:
 Vellozo, Pedro Leão, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (vacant).
 Soares, Pedro Eugenio, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
 Consulates:
 Shanghai:—(C.G.) Alves, Domingos de Oliveira, *Consul Général*; Tientsin:
 Cowan, Louis, *Hon. Consul*.

CHILE.

Enrique Gallardo Nieto, *Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.
 Santiago Ossa M., *First*
 Lieutenant-Colonel Arturo Espinosa Mujica, *Attaché Militaire*.

CUBA.

Manuel Pictra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. J. Gomez-Carriga, Counsellor, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Domingo Meneses, Secretary; Armando Lopez, Vice-Consul; Melitin P. Sotomayor, Chancellor.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Representative in Shanghai, (11, Waihaiwei Road): J. Hainzls, Vice-Consul; K. Malimovsky, Chancellor.

DENMARK.

Henrik de Kauffmann, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Wilhelm Eichhoff, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

FRANCE.

Count D. de Martel, Envoy Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire. M. Coome, Counsellor; M. Chayet, deuxième Secrétaire; Count S. Ostermann, troisième Secrétaire; M. J. Paris, Attaché d'Ambassade; M. Lepice, Consul Adjoint; M. Claudon, Secrétaire Archiviste; M. Candon, Elève Interprète; M. Besnard, Chancellor; M. Sausanne, Attaché Commercial; Docteur Bussiere, Médecin de la Légation; Commandant Casseville, Attaché Militaire; Capitaine de Frégate Bannier, Attaché Naval.

M. Toussaint, Procureur Général, Juge Consulaire, Conseiller Juridique, Commandant Canal, Commandant la Garde de la Légation.

Consulates.

Shanghai (C.G.) M. Kouchlin; Nanking (C.) M. Blandou; Hankow (C.G.) M. Leurgain; Swatow (C.) M. Auge; Foochow (C.) M. S. Lenoir; Canton (C.) M. Crepin; Harbin (C.) M. Reynaud; Lungchow and Nanning (C.) M. Cadot; Tientsin (C.) M. Meyries; Canton (C.) M. Eynard; Chungking (C.) M. Madani; Yunnanfu (C.) M. Lepisiez; Hoi-How (C.) Dr. Esquerrou; Peking (C.) Dr. Goullay; Hongkong (C.) M. Durval; Amoy (C.) M. Roy.

GERMANY.

Dr. H. von Borch, Envoy Extraordinary Plenipotentiary. Dr. O. von Erdmannsdorff, Counsellor of Embassy; M. Fischer, Counsellor of Legation; G. Kuhlborn, Secretary of Legation; Dr. H. G. Voss, Dr. H. Boller and Dr. K. H. Voskamp, Secretaries of Legation; P. Schurzberg, Chief Chancellor; R. Jansen and Werner Meyer, Chancellors; Fritz Schroeder, Assistant. Dr. med. E. Dipper and Professor Dr. med. P. Krieg, Honorary Physicians of the German Legation.

Shanghai, (Consulate General), 9 Whampoa Road, Consul General (vacant).

Dr. E. Bracklo, Consul; R. Behrend, Consul; Dr. H. Hensel, Vice-Consul; Dr. W. Hans, Vice-Consul; H. Götjen, Chief Chancellor; C. Jocke, Chancellor; C. Wacker, Secretary; H. Wolter, Secretary.

Canton, (Consulate General), Tai Ping Road 8, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, Consul General.

G. A. Sakowsky, Vice-Consul; C. H. Kauter, Chancellor; C. Geysser, Assistant.

Hankow, (Consulate General) 1 Yih Yuen Road (S.A.D.), W. Timann, Consul General.

Dr. W. Trout, Consul; Dr. Fuchs, Consul; P. Günther, Chancellor; P. Bock, Secretary; F. Illenberger, Secretary.

Tientsin, (Consulate General) 43 Woodrow Wilson Street; Dr. H. Bock, Consul General.

G. Scheller, Consul; E. Radtke, Chancellor; P. Beckmann, Secretary. Chungking, (Consulate) Wu Fu Kai; H. Gipperich, Consul. A. Schoeps, Secretary; F. Niopol, Secretary.

Harbin, (Consulate) 36 Ashibeiskaya Corner Sadownya. Dr. G. Seobbe, Consul General. F. Marks, Secretary.

Mukden, (Consulate) Consulate Road. Dr. M. Bahlke, Consul General. J. Hecussler, Secretary.

Tsinanfu, (Consulate). Dr. Fr. Siebert, Consul. A. Gelewsky, Chancellor.

Tsingtau, (Consulate) 1 Tsingtau Road. K. Schürmer, Consul General. Franz Fischer, Chancellor.

Dairen, (Consulate) 75, Panagicho. W. Dirks, Consul. B. Greiner, Secretary.

Hong Kong, (Consulate) 12 Pedder Street, P.O.B. 112. Dr. W. Hahn, Consul. W. Froederling, Chancellor; O. Neick, Secretary; H. Ambrucht, Assistant.

ITALY.

H. E. D. Vazé, Minister Plenipotentiary. Count G. Ciano, Secretary; G. Ros, Consul-Interpreter; M. di Renzo, 2nd Interpreter; Lieut. C. Bigliardi, Naval Attaché; Lieut. Col. Dr. L. N. Baron Di Cigno, Honorary Physician; Don Mani, Chaplain.

Shanghai (C.G.) Calzati; Canton (C.G.) Carrara; Tientsin (C.) L. Neyrone; Mukden (C.) Ferrajolo; Hankow (C.) De Nadzolewsky; Harbin (C.) Malfai.

JAPAN.

H. E. Sadao Saburi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. M. Shigemitsu, Counsellor; K. Harinouchi, Counsellor; E. Aman, First Secretary; Y. Suma, Second Secretary; A. Omi, Second Secretary; Y. Tachida, and Y. Ando, Third Secretaries; M. Arioo, First Interpreter; N. Kira, Attaché; R. Harada, Second Interpreter; K. Kako, Attaché; K. Yokogawa, K. Furuya, M. Akiyama, Y. Kimura, C. Ikeda, I. Nishikawa and S. Kanaya, Chancellors.

Major-General Y. Tatekawa, Military Attaché; Major Y. Inoue, Assistant Military Attaché. Captain T. Sugisaka, Naval Attaché; Lieutenant K. Fujiwara, Assistant Naval Attaché.

H. Yokotake, Commercial Counsellor (Shanghai); T. Kimimori, Financial Attaché; Dr. P. Iijima, Medical Attaché.

Consulates.

Consulate-General at Harbin: — Motobachi Yagi, Consul-General; Kanzo Nakagawa, Judicial Consul; Kanzo Imai, Vice-Consul; Yonouke Ogawa, Police Superintendent.

Consulate-General at Kirin: — Shigeru Kawagoye, Consul-General. Consul-General at Chientao: — Kaneichi Okada, Consul-General; Hiromatsu Azuma, Judicial Consul; Shinya Hukawa, Vice-Consul; Kichiji Susumatsu, Police-Superintendent.

Branch Consulate at Hunchun: — Hiromatsu Azuma, Consul. Branch Consulate at Paitow: — Shigezo Tanaka, Consul.

Branch Consulate at Chutsucien: — Tsukuru Tanaka, Vice-Consul. Branch Consulate at Tautakow: — Komokichi Mori, Chancellor.

Consulate-General at Mukden :—
 Shigeru Yoshida, *Consul-General*; Morindo Morishima, *Consul*; Goro Uchida, *Consul*; Chinosuke Moyeda, *Judicial Consul*; Chotaro Kiyono, *Consul*; Tachibana Fujimasa, *Vice-Consul*; Yoshinari Yagashiro, *Judicial Vice-Consul*; Tatem Ben, *Vice-Consul*; Waichi Miura, *Eleve Consul*.

Branch Consulate at Hailang :—
 Yayuki Sakouchi, *Chancellor*.

Branch Consulate at Tunghua :—
 Matajuro Abe, *Chancellor*.

Branch Consulate at Hsinminfu :—
 Seijiro Takiyama.

Consulate-General at Tientsin :—
 Takezo Okamoto, *Consul-General*; Shigenori Tashiro, *Consul*; Seikichi Seta, *Judicial Consul*; Yasuichi Shirai, *Vice-Consul*; Komazo Sakaida, *Police Superintendent*.

Consulate-General at Tainan :—
 Kaichi Nishida, *Consul*.

Consulate-General at Tsingtoe :—
 Eisuke Fujita, *Consul-General*; Masanaga Okudaira, *Judicial Consul*; Kaichi Hori, *Vice-Consul*; Shizuka Mochizuki, *Vice-Consul*; Kametaro Hatano, *Police Superintendent*.

Consulate General at Shanghai :—
 Mamoru Shigemitsu, *Consul-General*; Tateki Horiuchi, *Consul*; Seijiro Aoki, *Judicial Consul*; Shinichi Uyemura, *Consul*; Katsuo Okazaki, Sadao Iguchi, Hisashi Kato, Hideo Otsu, Tohoru Shimizu, Shoichi Tanaka, and Motokichi Hasegawa, *Vice-Consuls*; Chitayuki Akagi, and Hamataro Hamazato, *Police Superintendants*.

Consulate General at Hankow :—
 Shukei Kawajima, *Consul-General*; Shotaro Tanaka, *Consul*; Chichiro Honda, *Vice-Consul*; Fumuo Ozaki, *Judicial Vice-Consul*; Nizichi Hara, *Police Superintendent*.

Consulate-General at Chengtu :—
 Ubeiji Kawematsu, *Vice-Consul*.

Consulate-General at Foochow :—
 Teijiro Tamura, *Consul-General*.

Consulate-General at Canton :—
 Shin Yano, *Consul-General*.

Consulate-General at Hangkong :—
 Yoshiatsu Marakami, *Consul-General*; Masaji Nomura, *Vice-Consul*.

Consulate at Manchull :—
 Bunichiro Tanaka, *Consul*.

Consulate at Tientsin :—
 Yaoichi Shimizu, *Consul*.

Consulate at Changkong :—
 Kiyoshi Nagai.

Branch Consulate at Nungan :—
 Toyosuke Takano, *Police Inspector*.

Consulate at Antung :—
 Roka Shibasaki, *Vice-Consul*; Wasaburo Otani, *Judicial Vice-Consul*.

Branch Consulate at Mouhsien :—
 Shun Toyama, *Vice-Consul*.

Consulate at Fiehling :—
 Shinichi Kondo, *Consul*.

Branch Consulate at Taohu :—
 Genichi Matsuo, *Police Inspector*.

Consulate at Chengchiatun :—
 Katsumi Yanagimaru, *Chancellor*.

Consulate at Liouyang :—
 Hideo Yoshii, *Chancellor*.

Consulate at Neuchwang :—
 Masuo Arakawa, *Consul*.

Consulate at Chihfeng :—
 Naosuke Nakane, *Chancellor*.

Consulate at Kalgan, (Changchiabow) :—
 Seiichiro Yamasaki, *Consul*.

Consulate at Chefoo :—
 Shohri Morioka, *Consul*.

Consulate at Hangchow :—
 Tsuneo Yonayama, *Vice-Consul*.

Consulate at Souchow :—
 Eiza Iwasaki, *Consul*.

Consulate at Nanking :—
 Isaku Okamoto, *Consul*.

Consulate at Wuhu.
 Hakuo Sibbazaki, *Consul*.

Consulate at Kiukiang :—
 Kiyoshi Kawano, *Vice-Consul*.

Consulate at Ichang :—
 Masayoshi Urahawa, *Vice-Consul*.

Consulate at Shou :—
 Heibei Miyagi, *Chancellor*.

Consulate at Changsha :—
 Tadanno Aizhina, *Chancellor*.

Consulate at Chungking :—
 Goro Marumoto, *Chancellor*.

Consulate at Amoy :—
 Hirobumi Teroshima, *Consul*; Shizue Takouchi, *Judicial Vice-Consul*.

Consulate at Swatow :—
 Kumakichi Beppu, *Consul*.

Consulate at Yunnan :—
 Yuji Nakano, *Vice-Consul*.

MEXICO.

H. E. José Vazquez Schiaffino, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Tokyo).
 Shanghai : N. F. Allman, *Consul*; Tientsin : L. O. Macgowan, *Consul*.

NETHERLANDS.

H. E. W. J. Oudendijk, K.C.M.G., *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.
 Baron C. de Vos van Steenwijk, *Secretary of Legation*; Th. de Jongelin de Jong, *Chinese Secretary*; A. E. Abell, *Asst. Chinese Secretary*; A. Kok, *First Chancellor*.
 Shanghai : F. E. H. Groenman, *Consul-General*; *Vice-Consul*; J. van den Berg, *Chinese Secretary*.
 Hongkong, M. J. Quist, *Consul-General*; H. Bos, *Chinese Secretary*.

NORWAY.

L. Anders, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.
 E. B. Lüdrup, *First Secretary* (absent).
 Shanghai : N. Aal, *Consul General*; Gisle Johnson, *Vice-Consul*; Chefoo : D. Cappelen, *Consul*; Tientsin : A. Loup, *Vice-Consul*; Neuchwang : P. Farmer, *Vice-Consul*; Hankow : A. E. Marker, *Vice-Consul*; Foochow : J. C. Oswald, *Vice-Consul*; Amoy : C. J. Endat, *Vice-Consul*; Swatow : T. Carr Ramsey, *Vice-Consul*; Hongkong : S. Berg, *Consul*; Canton : R. K. Bachelor, *Vice-Consul*.

PORTUGAL.

Bianchi, João A. de, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*. (absent)
 Fernandes, L. E., *Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires*; Chagas, J. F. da, *Secretary*.

Consulates.

Shanghai: Brito, J. F. de Paula, *Consul General*; Botelho, João Heitor,
Vice-Consul. Canton: Costa, Manuel de Menezes Fernandes, *in charge of the*
Consulate-General. Bata, Abilio Maria, *Vice-Consul*. Amoy: R. C. Smith,
Vice-Consul. Foochow: French Consul, *in charge*. Hankow: Belichstein,
 André, *Consul*. Harbin: Skadecky, S., *Consul*.

RUSSIA.*

Peking: I. I. Spilvanek, *Chief of the Consular Department—Attaché*; A. L.
 Schmidt, *Vice-Consul*; B. I. Chaicoff, *Secretary*; V. A. Vankov, *Chinese Secretary*.
 Mukden: N. K. Kuznetsov, *Consul-General*; Tientsin: G. M. Grigoriev,
Acting Consul-General; Harbin: B. N. Melnikov, *Consul-General*; Manchou:
 V. V. Smirnov, *Consul*; Suifuho: S. M. Patin, *Consul*; Tsherbo: I. G. Samsonov,
Consul; Tshihar: G. I. Melamed, *Consul*; Hailar: N. I. Anikin, *Consul*; Kalgan:
 V. I. Mikhailov, *Acting Consul*; Urumtsch: M. A. Nemchenko, *Consul General*.
 Kashgar: B. P. Postnikov, *Consul-General*; Kaidja: A. E. Smyk-Kitayev, *Consul*.
 Chuguchak: P. I. Bosovoi, *Consul*; Shavo-Suave: V. S. Kuvilov, *Consul*.

SPAIN.

H. E. Don Justo Garrido y Cisneros, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister*
Plenipotentiary.
 Don José Gallotza y Coello de Portugal, *Secretary of Legation*; Dr. Juan
 Spourguin, *Medical Adviser*; William Porter Thomas, *Chancellor and Interpreter*.
 Shanghai: Don Mario de Pinna, *Consul-General*.

SWEDEN.

Baron C. Leijonhufvud, *Councillor of the Legation, Chargé d'Affaires, et*
Consul. Consulates: Shanghai: J. Lilliböök, *Consul-General*; E. Wicks, *Vice*
Consul.
 Chefoo: V. R. H. Eckford, *Vice-Consul*.
 Hankow: D. A. Wilson, *Vice-Consul*. Hongkong: G. Miskin, *Vice*
Consul. Tientsin: E. R. Long, *Vice Consul*.

SWITZERLAND.

Consulate-General at Shanghai. (95 Bubbling Well Road.) Telephone 3258.
Consul-General and Consular Judge for China: Hies, Major J. L.
Vice-Consul and Shanghai Provisional Court Assessor: Zuber, F. W.; *Chanc*
celler: Jacot-Guillarmod, L., *Secretary*; Mrs. C. W. Hampson, *Secretary*; Henry
 K. F. Ai.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Honorable John V. A. MacMurray, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister*
Plenipotentiary.
 Mahlon F. Perkins, *Councillor of Legation*; Clarence B. Hewes, *First Secretary*.
 Clarence J. Spitzer, *Chinese Secretary and Second Secretary*; James Orr Dooly,
Second Secretary; Howard Bucknell, Jr., *Second Secretary*; Leon H. El'ia, *Third*
Secretary; F. J. Chapman, III, *Consul detailed to the Legation*; Selden Chapman,
Third Secretary; John Carter Vincent, John S. Moses, Gordon Lee Bush, John
 S. Littell, Edmund O. Clubb and Horace H. Smith, *Attachés for Language Study*.

* The Ambassador and his Staff were recalled to Moscow in April, 1927,
 and only the Consular Department of the Embassy remained in Peking. All
 Consulates in Middle and South China were closed down after the Communist coup
 at Canton in December, 1927. The entire Soviet Consular staff in China was
 driven in consequence of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, in July, 1929.

Five Ledgerwood, *Disbursing Officer*; Mrs. Huldah Haaloop, Miss Gertrude H.
 Lee, E. Lee Murray, Miss Kathleen D. O'Shaughnessy, Miss Dorothy St. Clair,
 Ralph Cory, Mrs. W. E. Stimpson, Robert R. Moore, Alvin E. Bandy, Miss
 Sanchez Arguello, and Walter S. Price.

Captain Halsey Powell, U.S.N., *Naval Attaché*; 1st Lieut. Ronald A. Boone,
 U.S.M.C., 1st Lieut. James M. McHugh, U.S.M.C., and 1st Lieut. Charles C.
 Brown, U.S.M.C., *Attachés for Language Study*.

Major John Magruder, U.S.A., *Military Attaché*; Captain Parbet G. Tenney,
 U.S.A., *Asst. Military Attaché*; Captain William Mayer, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Morris
 DePass, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Harry S. Aldrich, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Clarence
 Kanaga, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Thomas D. White, U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. Willard
 Wymen, U.S.A., *Attachés for Language Study*.

Miss Esther Hoffman.

Julian Arnold, *Commercial Attaché*; A. Bland Calder, *Asst. Commercial*
Attaché; Louis Venator.

American Legation Guard: Colonel Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., *Command*
ing Marine Detachment, American Legation; Commander Joseph A. Biello, U.S.N.;
 1st. Colonel Walter S. Noa, U.S.M.C.; Commander Cornelius H. Mack, U.S.N.;
 1st. Frederick N. Pugaley, U.S.N.; Captain Merrit B. Curtis, U.S.M.C.; Captain
 Charles T. Brooks, U.S.M.C.; Captain Galea M. Sturgis, U.S.M.C.; Captain
 Charles C. Gill, U.S.M.C.; Captain Frank B. George, U.S.M.C.; Captain John
 T. Bockett, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. James D. Waller, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Freder-
 ick C. Biebusch, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Wachtler, U.S.M.C.; 2nd
 Lieut. Edwin C. Ferguson, U.S.M.C.; 2nd Lieut. John H. Stillman, U.S.M.C.;
 1st Lieut. Wallace C. Thompson, U.S.M.C.; Delmar J. Don, U.S.M.C., *Pay*
Det.; Joseph R. Morris, U.S.M.C., *Quartermaster Clerk*; Charles H. Ripley,
 U.S.N., *Chief Radio Electrician*.

Consulates.

Amoy: John R. Putnam, *Consul*; Charles J. Brennan, *Vice-Consul*.
 Canton: Douglas Jenkins, *Consul General*; James E. McKenna, *Consul*;
 Frederick W. Hinke, and James C. H. Bonbright, *Vice-Consuls*.
 Chefoo: Leroy Webber, *Consul*; Charles C. Sundell, *Vice-Consul*.
 Foochow: Samuel Sobobin, *Consul*.
 Hankow: Frank P. Lockhart, *Consul General*; Richard P. Butrick, and
 Harvey Lee Milbourne, *Consuls*; George M. Graves, Russell B. Jordan, Verne G.
 Lewis, and Paul W. Meyer, *Vice-Consuls*.
 Harbin: George C. Hanson, *Consul*; Paul M. Dutko, and T. Leonard
 Keston, *Vice-Consuls*.
 Mukden: Myrl S. Myers, *Consul*; Edward B. Thomas, *Consul*; Robert C.
 McKay, *Vice-Consul*.
 Nanking: Walter A. Adams, *Consul*; J. Hall Paxton, and James B. Picher,
Vice-Consuls.
 Shanghai: Edwin S. Conningham, *Consul General*; Joseph E. Jacobs, Joy
 Hunter, Frederick L. Thomas, Carl D. Meinhardt, and Harry E. Stevens,
Consuls; Robert P. Joyce, Arthur R. Ringwaldt, John B. Sawyer, William R.
 Smith, Foster H. Kriss, and Thomas B. Clark, *Vice-Consuls*.
 Swatow: Dav. Berger, *Consul*.
 Tientsin: Clara F. Gauss, *Consul General*; George Atchison, Jr., Robert
 Snyth, and Flea J. Chapman, 3rd, *Consuls*; Robert B. Stieper, Angus
 Ward, George R. Paul, Jr., and Andrew G. Lynch, *Vice-Consuls*.
 Tainan: Edwin F., *Consul*; Lewis Clark, *Vice-Consul*.
 Tientsin: W. Roderick Dorsey, *Consul*.
 Yunnanfu: Culver B. Chamberlain, *Vice-Consul*.

8.

CL XI SINO-AMERICAN AVIATION AGREEMENT.

Art. 4.
RADIO.

Sec. 1. The Company is granted the right to import, maintain, and operate low powered sending and receiving radio sets and radio phones, to be used exclusively for maintaining the efficiency of the Company's service, in communicating between stations and with its planes. It is understood and agreed that no commercial messages, or any other messages not directly connected with the Company's operations, shall be sent. A suitable wave length or wave lengths shall be assigned for the Company's use.

Art. 5.
LIABILITY.

Sec. 1. The Company is charged with the duty to exercise, and agrees to exercise, the utmost care and diligence to see that no contraband of any description, such as arms and ammunition, opium and its derivatives, salt, etc., be carried at any time in any of its planes. When the Company shall have exercised such due diligence, and is guilty of no neglect, it shall be held free from legal liability.

Art. 6.
TAXES AND REGULATIONS.

Sec. 1. The Corporation and the Company mutually recognize the principle of equality of opportunity in commercial aviation as between companies or persons of any nationality whatsoever. With this in view, the Corporation guarantees to the Company that its property, operations, or personnel will not be subjected to any tax, impost, regulation, license, or restriction of any nature which is more burdensome than that under which any other company or person holds property or operates.

Art. 7.
ARBITRATION.

Sec. 1. Should any disagreement arise under this contract, the question shall be referred to arbitration. One arbitrator shall be chosen by the Corporation and one by the Company. These two shall select a third arbitrator (of any nationality), and a majority shall decide.

Art. 8.
TEXT.

Sec. 1. This contract is executed in quadruplicate, in Chinese and English; two sets to be retained by the National Government of the Republic of China; and two by the Company. Should any doubt arise as to the interpretation of this contract, the English text shall be accepted as the correct one.

Done at Nanking this 17th day of April, 1929, being the 17th day of the Fourth Month of the 18th year of the Republic of China.

THE CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION
AVIATION EXPLORATION, INC.

[Note.—The first daily air-mail service between Shanghai and Nanking, was inaugurated on July 8, 1929, with a Sunson-Detroit six passenger plane. Four aeroplanes of this type were purchased by the Ministry of Communications.]

CHAPTER XII.
RELIGIONS.

It is customary to speak of the religions of China as three in number—Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Probably a more correct statement of the facts would be, that China, apart from the monastical profession of Buddhism, merely recognizes one religion based on a belief in the animation of the universe with good and evil spirits, which finds expression, as one writer has said, "in countless acts of propitiation or exorcism all designed to preserve or restore the proper balance of power between good and evil," and that in this religion are included (1) ancestor-worship—"the very core of the religious and social life of the people" (J. J. M. de Groot, PH.D.); (2) Confucianism—a moral code rather than a form of worship; (3) Taoism, and (4) Buddhism; the last two supplying the forms of ritual or outward observances without calling for any corresponding degree of religious faith.

Ancestor-worship enters into the life of the Chinese as a religion in a more real form than any other system, the spirits of ancestors being worshipped, and attempts to merit their good-will and kindly offices being made, more conscientiously than in the dealings with the numerous deities incorporated with Taoism and Buddhism. The worship of ancestors is a natural corollary to Confucianism, though antecedent to it.

Confucianism.

Confucius (K'ung Fu-tzu) was born in 551 B.C. and died 479 B.C. The family was of noble descent, but his father was in poor circumstances. Student life began for Confucius at the age of fifteen. Five years later he took office in a subordinate post and at the age of twenty-two he began public teaching. In later life he held office as magistrate for a short time. His teaching was less an original philosophy than an attempt to inculcate a standard of morality based on his interpretation of history as he had read it. It is impossible to overrate his influence on the moral, social, and political life of his fellow-countrymen, and that influence, though possibly on the wane now, has extended over two thousand years. The cult of Confucianism, as practiced in modern times, however, did not become fully established until many centuries after the Sage's death. He is not worshipped as a god, but sacrifices were offered to his manes officially in the name of the State by the Emperor, and in numerous temples throughout the country by the officials. The cult, however, does not appeal to the masses, the temple observances being confined to the official classes and the literati. At the same time Confucian ideals of life and conduct permeate the whole people.

Taoism.

Taoism is theoretically the development of a philosophy—the doctrine of the right way, the "return" to which represents the consummation of supreme happiness—associated by or rather attributed to Lao-tze (flor. 570 B.C.). As practiced to-day in China Taoism is a debased ritual embodying a polytheistic hotchpotch of witchcraft and demonology. On the subject of Taoism Mr. R. F. Johnston* says:—

"Most of the Taoist temples (in the territory of Weihaiwei) are poor in outward appearance and their interiors are often dirty and evil-smelling; while the images of the numerous Taoist deities are of cheap manufacture and tawdry in ornament. . . . It is only the larger temples that have resident priests. . . . The official duties of the priests consist in very little more than looking after the temple buildings, seeing to the repair of the images when their clay arms and legs fall off

* *Lion and Dragon in Northern China*, by R. F. Johnston. John Murray, London.

(this is a duty they often shirk), and calling the attention of the deities to the presence of visitors who have brought offerings and desire to offer up prayers. Their services as magicians and retailers of charms are also invoked from time to time by private persons. . . . Apart from these (occasional) visits the temples are usually deserted except on one or two annual occasions, such as the celebration of a local festival. The temple then becomes one of the centres of attraction, and its precincts are thronged from morning to night by crowds of well-dressed men and women and children, eager to register their vows or make their petitions. The worshippers knock their heads on the ground as acknowledgement of humility and powerlessness, while the priest strikes a tinkling bronze bowl with a view to awakening the god from his slumber. In front of every image stand jars containing sticks of burning incense. . . . The courtyard resounds with fire-crackers and bombs which are supposed to frighten away any wandering spirits of evil. . . . In front of the temple stands the open-air stage where a group of masked or painted actors perform. . . . Popular Taoism provides deities or spiritual patrons for all the forces of nature, diseases (from the devil-possession to toothache) wealth and rank and happiness, war, old age, death, childbirth, towns and villages, trades, mountains, and rivers and seas, lakes and canals, heaven and hell, sun, moon, and stars, roads and places where there are no roads, and thunder, every separate part and organ of the human body, and indeed for almost everything that is cognisable by the senses and a good deal that is not. It need hardly be said that no Taoist temple in existence contains images of all these spiritual personages, or a hundredth part of them. Each locality possesses its own favourites.

Buddhism.

Buddhism in China Proper, where it was introduced from India during the first century of our era, bears as little resemblance to the religion in its purer forms, as it may be found in other countries, as does modern Taoism to the presumptive doctrines of Lao-tze. If Buddhism exists anywhere in the country as a pure faith, it will be only in some of the great monasteries (Johansas), and even in these the monkhood is almost entirely a degenerate class. As a so-called religion of the people it is hardly distinguishable from Taoism, whose deities it has had to borrow largely in order to popularize its own temples. Its hold on the people is restricted mainly to beliefs and ceremonies connected with death and burial.

Although Tibet is now the centre of the Buddhist world, the religion did not penetrate into that country until the seventh century A.D., and then from China. Here again the purer ethics of Buddhism have been swallowed up in what is generally styled Lamaism, the system of priestcraft that would seem to have exercised such a baneful influence on the country. Huge monasteries, some of which may contain as many as 10,000 lamas, have sapped the energy and intelligence of the people for centuries, until the country has become a byword for sloth and decadence. The spiritual and temporal government of the country is nominally shared between the Dalai Lama (at the Potala, Lhasa), the supreme Pontiff of Buddhism, and the Tashi Lama in Tsahilumpo, but there has been a tendency on the part of the present incumbent of the former office to concentrate both spiritual and temporal power in his own hands.

Dalai Lama. The present Dalai Lama is the thirteenth holder of the office of Supreme Pontiff of Buddhism, the spiritual and temporal ruler of the greater part of Tibet. He is about 50 years of age, and is described as being of the normal Tibetan type, slightly peck-marked, with swarthy complexion, a small black moustache, prominent and large dark brown eyes and good white teeth.

The Buddhist Hierarchy.

(The information contained in the following pages is derived mainly from Mayers' "Chinese Government," and from official publications furnished by the Bureau for Mongolia and Tibet.)

LAMA.—This designation is applied to all members of the priesthood observing the forms of Tibetan Buddhism.

DALAI LAMA.—The Dalai Lama (Chepton Djamts'o Rinpoche's, i.e. Venerable Ocean Treasure) is the senior of the joint Pontiffs of Tibet, sharing with the Panchen (Tashi) Lama, under the supervision of the Chinese Residents (Ambans), the temporal power of Tibet, and regarded as the Senior Pontiff of (Yellow) Buddhism. The present Dalai Lama, the thirteenth holder of the title, whose name is Ah-meng-lo-pu-nang-to-pu-tan-chiu-ta-chi-chai-wang-chi-chueh-le-lang-chueh, was formally deposed by an Imperial Decree after his flight from Lhasa in 1910. No one, however, was appointed to succeed him, and in June, 1912, following a successful Tibetan revolt against Chinese authority, he returned to Lhasa from Darjiling. He was restored to his office and rank by a Presidential Mandate dated October 28, 1912.

The Dalai Lama's residence is the Potala, a picturesque and mysterious palace at Lhasa. He is regarded as the re-embodiment assumed by the spirit of one of Tsongkhapa's two disciples, and at the same time as an incarnation, or Avatar, of Buddha himself.

When a Dalai Lama died (and few have lived beyond the age of twenty) the fact was reported to the Throne by the Chinese Amban, and a special envoy was sent to Lhasa to "change the bed" for his successor.* Inquiries were made by the priesthood with reference to miraculous portents which might have been observed in connection with the birth of male children about the same period. The necessary particulars were always forthcoming, and supplied in due form to the Chinese Amban, who, after scrutinizing them and making a report to Peking, summoned a certain number of the children, with their parents, to Lhasa. The prescribed form of selecting the new Dalai Lama was as follows: The names of the selected infants were written upon pieces of iron, which were thrown into water, whereupon the name of the reincarnated Buddha should float upon the surface. In reality, the names were written on slips of paper in Chinese and Tibetan, and each slip is enclosed in a roll of paste and deposited in a golden urn, the name drawn forth being hailed as that of the new incarnation. After a short period of instruction the newly acclaimed Pontiff, usually at the age of two or three years, was solemnly enthroned, and during his long ensuing minority, the actual administration of the country rested chiefly with the Chinese Amban.

On the paper slips are written the names of the parents as well as those of the candidates. Chapters from the Scriptures are read while the slips are sealed in paste, and deposited in the vase, which is over one foot deep. These are turned over and over by the officiating dignitary, and one is then drawn forth while (in the case of the selection of a Dalai Lama) the Panchen Lama recites a passage from the Buddhist Scripture. The popular idea of employing strips of iron seems to be incorrect; lower incarnations or *Prat-nyas* (*Tulkus*) are so selected (*Mongol: Habiigan*.)

The present Dalai Lama was not selected in this manner, but his birthplace, his parents, and himself were seen in a vision mirrored in a lake by the Chief Lama of Galdan Monastery, who afterwards went to the spot indicated by the vision and found the miraculous infant. The latter then underwent the usual tests of recognition, and was duly elected Dalai Lama without any lot-casting.

Both the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama had to send a K'an Pu (Abbot) to Peking every two years to carry tribute to the Throne.

Both the Dalai and the Tashi Lamas had jade seals, but permission to use them had first to be given by Imperial Edict, as jade seals are always a special Imperial appointment. For ordinary use they were provided with gold seals.

* When a living Buddha dies, according to the Chinese phrase only the bedding is changed; i.e. his spirit passes into the body of his successor.

PANSHEN ERDENI (TASHI) LAMA.—The junior of the two Buddhist Pontiffs of Tibet. He is joint-heir with the Dalai Lama of the Buddhist inheritance derived from Tsangkhapa, and is believed by the Tibetans to be worthy of even higher veneration than the Dalai Lama, because his office and functions are less contaminated by worldly cares. He is regarded as an incarnation of the Buddhistess Manjusri. "To him is confided the maintenance of the purity of religious doctrine, as to the Dalai Lama is attributed the temporal governance of the Tibetan realm." He resides at Tashilumpo, about 230 miles or eight days' journey westward from Lhasa. On the death of a Panshen Lama his successor is chosen in the same manner as that of the Dalai Lama. The present Tashi Lama was appointed to succeed the Dalai Lama, on the flight of the latter at the time of the British invasion of Tibet. In December, 1905, he visited India, and was received by King George (then Prince of Wales). During the autumn of 1924 he left Tibet, and reached Peking in February, 1925. He has remained in China ever since, being last heard of in Mukden.

HUTUKHTU (Saint).—"This class of dignitaries," writes Mayers, "to which the Dalai and Panshen Lamas themselves belong, may be said to constitute the most marked and essential feature of Tibetan Buddhism. Derived from a Mongolian word which is interpreted in Chinese as signifying *Tsai Lai Jen*, i.e. one who returns again, an Avatar—the *Hutukhtu* supply, in their successive re-embodiments, that transmission of authority in safe or chosen hands which the enforcement of a strict rule of celibacy might otherwise render impracticable. . . . According to traditional theory, the spirit of each *Hutukhtu* reappears on his decease, in the person of some newly-born infant, and thus comes forth re-embodied. . . . The number of *Hutukhtu* recognized in the Imperial Institutes and registered by the Mongolian Superintendency, is 160 in all. These are distributed as follows: in Tibet 50, including 12 who are known by the distinctive title of *Shabunung*; in Northern Mongolia, 19; in Southern Mongolia, 57; in the Kokonor region of Tibet, 35; and in Chamdo, on the Szechwan border, 5. At and near Peking there are, finally, 14 representatives of the class."

With the exception of the Ch'akhas Nomen Han (a hereditary chieftain of one of the T'umed Banners who claims descent from the Manjusri *Hutukhtu*) they are chosen by drawing lots from the golden urn.

Next to the Dalai and Panshen Lamas the most venerated of these "Living Buddhas" is the *Djebtsung Damba Hutukhtu*, the Metropolitan or Patriarch of the Khalkha tribes. His authority is recognized as supreme by the Tushetu and Tostun Khanates, and his residence is fixed at Urga, where he was supposed to act as the spiritual colleague of the Chinese Amban. It was the late *Djebtsung Damba Hutukhtu* who gave the Chinese Government so much trouble in 1911, and finally declared the independence of Outer Mongolia, under his own sovereignty, on the inauguration of the Republic. The *Djebtsung Damba Hutukhtu* died at Urga in 1924 and so far as is known no successor has been appointed.

The other most important *Hutukhtu* are eight in number, their titles being:—

Changchih Hutukhtu, the Peking Metropolitan.

Golden Sirets Hutukhtu.

Minchur Hutukhtu.

Chilung Hutukhtu (Tibet).

Namutsa Hutukhtu (Siningfu).

Achia Hutukhtu (Siningfu).

Lobuo Hutukhtu.

Tashantarkhan Hutukhtu.

Every *Hutukhtu* was supposed to come to Peking on attaining the age of eighteen to render homage to the Throne, but it was provided that none might visit the capital until he had had small-pox. Thereafter, each *Hutukhtu* was supposed to visit the capital at intervals of six years, arriving in the eleventh moon. Those

under age might send delegates to represent them, but if they failed to come themselves or to send delegates they were punished by the deprivation of the title.

On coming to Peking each *Hutukhtu* had to present the Throne a *hada* (*scarf*), offering another and other gifts in return. When the *Djebtsung Damba Hutukhtu* intended to visit Peking, his intention had to be reported to the Throne by the Urga Amban. A special delegate was appointed to accompany him on behalf of the Chinese Government, and the Khalkha Princes also had to appoint eight delegates to accompany and protect him. While in Peking he resided in a temple where a yellow tent, 20 *chang* in length and 10 *chang* wide (200 ft. by 100 ft.), was erected for his use.

Other Buddhist Lamas.

Other dignitaries of the Buddhist Church are *Jasak Da Lamas*, and *Jasak Lamas* (Grand Princes, and Princes of the Church) *K'an Pu* (Abbots), *Da Lamas* (Priors), *Fa De Lamas* (Vice-Priors), *Hsien San Lamas* (Higher Grade Clergy), *Te Mu Ch'i* (Stewards of Lamaeries), *Ke Sze Kuei* (Precentors who conduct the choral services), *Ke Lung* (Priests of the First Order), *Pan Ti* (Priests of the Second Order), and *Sha Pi* (Novices).

The editors of the *China Year Book* are indebted to Sir Edmund Backhouse for the following notes on this section:—

The *Hutukhtu* of Inner Mongolia is Kasjur, who resides in the territory of the Silingol League, Huchit Banner, North of Kalgan. The *Tukuan* (Manchu *Tukiyen*) resides at Wintai, and received special favour from the late Empress Dowager when he came to Peking in 1906, because he provided gold vessels for an entertainment at Taiyuan. The *Minchur Hutukhtu* is at Kumbun, but is attached to the Metropolis. The *Lakuo* is at Kweihunch'eng. The *Chongchia* (a Manchu word meaning perfect) resides mainly at Dolonor, where a temple was built for his reception. The *Tashantarkhan* is at Jehol. The *Tungkar* resides at Peking. The *Changchia* proceeded upon one occasion to Lhasa to carry out the ceremony of electing the new Dalai Lama.

The *Djebtsung Damba* (or *Chepsun-dampa*), "Holy Reverence," is a reincarnation of the historian, *Tasaratha Lama*, who translated the Buddhist Gospels into Mongol. Originally he resided at Kweihunch'eng. He was killed by one of Kang hsi's sons, and reappeared among the Khalkhas. It was arranged by the Emperor that he must hereafter, always be born in Tibet, so as to prevent political intrigues between the Lama and the Mongol Princes. The late *Djebtsung Damba* was born in Lhasa, and was the son of a former steward of the Dalai Lama.

Mohammedanisms.

It is estimated officially that Mohammedanism is the religion of from fifteen to twenty millions of people in China. They are to be found mainly in Chinese Turkestan, Kansu, Shensi and Yunan. The first Mohammedans entered China enland in the seventh century. Although no disabilities are placed upon Mohammedans for their religion, they are marked off from the rest of their fellow-countrymen almost as distinctly as if they were of a separate nationality. Individual Mohammedans, however, rise to prominence in Chinese officialdom. It is a debated point to what extent Chinese Mohammedanism conforms to the tenets of Islam otherwise than in abstinence from pork; but, as one observer remarks, "the fact remains that some Chinese Mohammedans do still occasionally make the pilgrimage to Mecca; and well attended Mohammedan mosques may yet be found in at least half the provinces of China" (R. F. Johnston).

The history of Mohammedanism in China has been characterized by fierce rebellions, but it cannot be said that religious fanaticism on the part of the Mohammedans has been the *real causa belli*. The two chief rebellions in the nineteenth century lasted from 1855 to 1873 and from 1861 to 1877. The respective theatres